

Third Member of Council.—

I have no information on the point.

Mr. Puttaswamy.—

In 1924-25 out of the applications from Brahmin students, only 20 were selected. So the rest were not qualified. Then why were they again selected for the vacant seats?

Third Member of Council.—

They must have satisfied the standard according to which selection is made.

Representations—contd.

No. 33.—Appointment of Toties and Talaries in the Malnad.

Messrs. C. Subbanna Naik, Koppa Taluk ; Rameswara Sastry, Sringeri ; and Manjegowda, Mudigere Taluk.

It was represented that the houses in the Malnad parts were all scattered and that in the rainy season it was very difficult to go from one house to another as the nearest way would be blocked and a round about way would have to be taken. It was also stated that the duties of the Patels had increased of late, and that in the interest of collection of revenue and for quick despatch of work it was necessary and desirable to appoint toties and talaries.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL and THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER explained that it was not possible to accede to the request as the expenditure involved amounted to more than a lakh of rupees. They added that as in the Maidan, if the raiyats were prepared to pay *miras*, Government would consider the grant of inams to toties and talaries.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that Government might issue an order stating that wherever the raiyats agreed to give *miras*, Government would grant inams to toties, etc.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter would be considered if the proposals came to them with the assurance that the raiyats were prepared to give *miras*.

No. 34.—Hulbanni system.

Messrs. N. G. Lakshminarayana Reddi, Chikkaballapur Taluk and Chikka Nanjareddi, Bagèpalli Taluk.

Already discussed.

No. 36.—Supply of timber at concession rates to the poor.

Mr. V. Bapdiah, Nanjangud Taluk.

MR. BANDIAH represented that teak to the extent of 100 c.ft. might be sold at half price to poor people desiring to construct dwelling houses for their *bona fide* use.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the proposal could not be accepted as it would cause loss to Government revenue.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH enquired if at least Matti timber would be given at concession rates to poor people.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that some timber concessions were allowed under the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules.

MR. BANDIAH urged that, in view of the exorbitant rates prevailing, Government might fix reduced rates for teak timber.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible to do so as the rates depended on market conditions.

No. 37.—Reduction of fees on fuel carts.

Messrs. B. Venkatagiriappa, Gojjanur; Channappa Setty, Sagar Taluk; Katte Dacappa, B. Gopalachar, Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk; T. S. Mangesha Rao, Sagar Taluk; Basappa Gowda, and Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Sorab Taluk; J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk; A. N. Venkoba Rao, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

MESSRS. VENKATAGIRIAPPA, CHANNAPPA SETTY and others represented that the rates of fees on fuel carts now levied in the Malnad parts were too heavy and requested that they might be reduced to 2 annas per cart.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the incidence fell on consumers and the present rate per cart was not unreasonable.

It was then represented that a fee of 4 annas per cart was levied for dry fuel and 10 annas for wet fuel and requested that the latter rate at least might be reduced in view of the fact that it was difficult to cart the wet fuel.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the reason for levying a lower rate for dry fuel was that the raiyats had to go from place to place to collect and cart it.

No. 38.—Goats browsing in Forests.

Mr. Patel Narayana Gowda, Kankanhalli Taluk.

MR. NARAYANA GOWDA and other members represented that the raiyats had no place to graze their goats that the order prohibiting goats from bowring in the State forests operated as a great hardship to the raiyats who had no other separate pasturage for their goats and prayed that the above order might be rescinded,

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that as there was considerable damage to the forests by permitting goat browsing the concession had been withdrawn, and that the raiyats should make their own arrangements for grazing their goats.

MR. LINGE GOWDA and others said that at least 6 months' time might be given to them so that they might sell away their goats in proper season and earn some profit. Otherwise they said that they would be put to serious loss.

THE DEWAN asked them whether they would be satisfied if 6 months' time was given and whether they would not apply for further extension after the expiry of that period.

Some members stated that permission might be given to graze goats all round the year.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible but that Government would consider if some months time could be given to the raiyats so that they might have sufficient time to sell away their goats.

The Dewan further said that the Department would see which of the State Forests were not of much benefit to Government and permission for grazing goats would be given in those places.

No. 39.—Removal of prohibition of shooting of tigers.
Mr. Dyavappagowda, Mudigere Taluk.

MR. DYAVAPPAGOWDA said that the hilly tracts in the State were infested with tigers and cheetas which caused much havoc to men and cattle and prayed that the orders of Government prohibiting the shooting of tigers might be cancelled.

Many members thought that the preservation of game for the benefit of the foreigners who visited Mysore for *shikar* should not be to the detriment of the raiyats whose cattle were in perpetual danger of being carried away by wild animals. In this view, they said that the prohibition of shooting tigers should be removed.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS said that in places where there was great danger from tigers, permission would be given to shoot them.

MESSRS. LINGE GOWDA and K. T. BHASHYAM reminded the Government that when a Bill was brought on the last occasion before the Assembly providing for the prohibition of shooting tigers and other "game," the Assembly was not in favour of it. They thought that the order subsequently passed was opposed to the opinion of the Assembly. They added that the villagers would never go to forests and shoot

tigers for amusement. It was for self-protection, at least, that they should be permitted to kill them.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH failed to see the use of tigers either to Government or the people. He said that the tigers would go into the villages frequently and fall upon the cattle there. He urged that the villagers should be allowed to shoot tigers in times of danger.

THE DEWAN said that the matter would be considered.

No. 40.—Up-keep of sandal trees.

Messrs. Dodda Rame Gowda, Kolar Taluk and Venkatarama Gowda, Mulbagal Taluk.

MR. DODDA RAME GOWDA said that under the existing rules, holders of lands containing sandal trees were held responsible for their proper up-keep. This was disadvantageous in the case of those holders residing far away from their holdings, as they could not be expected to keep constant watch over the trees. He therefore prayed that the said holders might be relieved of their responsibilities in the matter and suitable arrangements made by Government for the proper maintenance of these trees.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that some questions relating to sandal trees were under the consideration of Government and that this matter would also be considered.

No. 41.—Levy of grazing fee only on raiyats taking cattle to Forests.

Mr. Rangaswamiengar alias Chokkanniengar, Magadi Taluk.

MR. RANGASWAMIENGAR said that a grazing fee was charged in respect of all cattle whether they were actually taken to the forests or not for grazing and prayed that the fee should be charged only in the case of such cattle as were taken to forests. He added that the villagers were already paying hulbanni and that if grazing fees were also levied it would be a double levy.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS replied that the grazing fees were collected only from those who had executed mutchalikas and if the raiyats were not willing to pay grazing fees they could revert to the old system. The levy of the lumpsum fee was subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner and if individual cases of hardship were brought to the notice of local officers, they would be too glad to give such relief as was possible.

No. 42.—Permission to carry certain Forest products at concession rates.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk; M. C. Lingegowda, Mandya Taluk; S. C. Malliah, Mandya Taluk; H. C. Dasappa, Mysore, Special Interest; Mahamed Sait, Mysore, Minority Interest; N. Sidda-

linga Devaru, Seringapatam Taluk, Sivananjegowda, Seringapatam Taluk, Chickkalingegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya Taluk; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammiiah Gowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Patel Linge Gowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Chickke Gowda, Malvalli Taluk, T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; Dodda Yajaman Puttanai, Minority Interest; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; K. N. Puttanna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; Sanganasappa, Chamarajanagar Municipality; Bellulli Chennappa, Gundlupet Taluk; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet Taluk; Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk; N. Veeraraja Urs, T. Narasipur Taluk; Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; H. R. T. Rajagopal Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; Mahamed Husain *alias* Sabjan Sab, Hunsur Taluk; Salarkhan Saheb, Hunsur Municipality; H. V. Hanumantha Setty, Hunsur Taluk; Lingegowda, Heggadadevankote Taluk; T. S. Alikhan, Mysore, Minority Interest; H. C. Royappa, Minority Interest.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that the seniorage on fuel and bamboos might be fixed at 0-4-0 as before instead of at 0-7-0 as at present, that permission might be granted to the removal free of cost of forest bamboos, etc., required for fencing the crops in the fields and that the vendors might be ordered to issue permit chits every day at fixed hours, as at present it was rather difficult to find vendors at their residences and much inconvenience was felt by the raiyats in getting permit chits.

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS replied that the vendors were expected to issue permits at vending stations during working hours unless otherwise directed with a view to check the removal of produce from forests. They were also expected to obtain the permission of the officers whenever they wanted to leave the place. If individual cases of negligence on the part of vendors were brought to notice, necessary steps would be taken to punish those at fault.

MESSRS. LINGE GOWDA, NAGAPPA CHETTY and others were of opinion that the working hours should be fixed for vendors so that the raiyats might obtain their permits during that time without disappointment.

MR. MALLAPPA said that, in spite of the orders of the Conservator of Forests, the vendors would not be present in the villages when the raiyats went to them for permits and therefore suggested that surprise visits should be paid by the Conservator of Forests to see whether the vendors were discharging their duties properly.

THE DEWAN replied that no reduction in the seigniorage rates was possible.

No. 43.—Preventing Excise Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors from taking *mamool* from Excise contractors.

Messrs. Abdul Nabi Khan, B. Chennabasappa and B. Hanumanthe Gowda, Tumkur Taluk; Yejaman Siddappa, Tumkur Municipality.

MR. ABDUL NABI KHAN said that Excise Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors were receiving mamools from excise contractors, that many complaints brought to the notice of higher authorities had had no effect; that if the present system of mamool was abolished there would be an increase in excise revenue to the extent of about 10 lakhs of rupees; that by the present practice of mamool, Range Inspectors and others getting a pay of Rs. 60 or 70 were getting about Rs. 400 to 500 in the shape of mamool. He added that if the mamool was not given to Range Officers, they would find some mistake or other and bring the contractor to trouble. He wanted to bring forward this subject about 10 years back but as he was in doubt he hesitated so far. He therefore urged that the posts of Range Inspectors might be abolished and their work entrusted to Amildars.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if people came forward and gave evidence that particular officials were receiving bribes, necessary action would be taken against such officials.

MR. MALLAPPA and others said that if evidence was given, both the bribe-giver and the receiver would be punished and the raiyats were therefore afraid of giving evidence. They therefore requested that the bribe-givers might be excused to induce them to come forward with evidence.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if sufficient evidence was forthcoming that the official complained against had received bribes, then the bribe-giver would be excused.

MR. SHANKARAPPA said that without some benefit to themselves the contractors would not give mamools to Excise Inspectors and that the contractors would add about half the quantity of water to liquors and make good the loss sustained thereby. As matters stood at present he was not sure if the Inspectors themselves would ask for bribes; on the other hand, it was just possible that the contractors themselves would volunteer to give bribes to Inspectors to earn their good-will.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK said that as so many people had been complaining of the practice of mamool prevailing in the State, it would be better if some immediate steps were taken by the Government to set matters right by requiring Excise officers to pay surprise visits, etc.

THE DEWAN replied that District Excise Officers had recently been appointed and they would inspect the Excise Offices and set matters right.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER said that as per rules no bribes should be taken by Government officials and that when he had been to Tumkur and other places no individual complaints were brought to his notice. He could not say that there was entirely no corruption on the part of Excise Range Officers and others but it would rather be a serious charge to say that all the Excise Inspectors received mamools. If evidence was forthcoming against particular officials, necessary action would be taken. The Department required the help of the public in stamping out this evil.

MR. ABDUL NABI KHAN said that he could prove that mamools were being received by Range Officers at Goribidnur, Closepet and Sira. If a police man was sent with him he would show him the officials and also obtain necessary evidence in the matter. He was of opinion that this malpractice should be immediately checked as much excise revenue was being lost to the State.

MR. PAPIAH CHETTY said that matters would set themselves right, if Excise Assistant Commissioners were appointed in place of Range Inspectors as the Excise Assistant Commissioners being Gazetted officers would be more responsible and would not take bribes. Even in British India there were Excise Assistant Commissioners and the same procedure might be adopted here also.

MR. LINGE GOWDA said that there was a proposal to reorganise the pay and prospects of Range Inspectors and if they were placed under the Amildars then the present system of receiving mamools would disappear as he would be frequently visiting the place and checking the accounts of contractors, etc. He further said that it was of no use merely going direct to the spot and enquiring into the matter. He suggested that a back door or confidential enquiry should be conducted in such matters regarding the income of an Inspector before he joined the service and the amount of money he has saved and his expenses during his term of office, etc.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER replied that unless individual cases were brought to notice it was impossible to do anything in the matter.

MR. LINGE GOWDA then suggested that just as there were detectives to trace the cases of illicit distillation, etc., it was worth while employing a similar small staff to give information about officials taking bribes.

MR. DASAPPA said that in the Postal Department for instance if cases of bribery, etc., were brought to

notice the officials concerned would at once be suspended pending enquiry. If efficiency had to be maintained in Mysore service he urged that similar action should be taken here also. If a few cases were detected and the officials awarded 'exemplary punishment' then the evil would disappear.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH said that excise shops were not closed till 10 o'clock in the night and that all that was due to the present system of mamool. He therefore requested that immediate steps should be taken to put a stop to such malpractices.

THE DEWAN said that the matter would be enquired into.

No. 44.—Removal of restrictions placed on toddy and arrack contractors

Mr. B. Kesavaia, Chikmagalur Municipality.

MR. KESAVAIYA said that the present restriction that the same person should not take the contracts for toddy and arrack might be removed as contractors generally asked their brothers or some other relatives to bid at the sales but actually the profits went to the principal. By such restrictions the work could not get on smoothly.

MR. ABDUL NABI KHAN was also of the same opinion and suggested that the restrictions might be removed.

MR. BANUMIAH said that by placing such restrictions in the way of one contractor bidding at both arrack and toddy sales, there was every probability of the price of liquor going high.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was better as the drink evil would become less.

No. 45.—Mitigation of drinking habits among people.

Messrs. Patel Basappa Gowda and Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Sorab Taluk; B. Venkatagiriappa, Sagar Taluk; J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk and Katte Dacappa, Tirthahalli Taluk.

MR. PATEL BASAPPA GOWDA said that to mitigate the drink evil among the people not only the number of toddy shops should be reduced but also the issue of distilled liquor by Government should be decreased. The times of sale should be fixed between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. The concession now existing in respect of akkibhoja should be removed and the preparation of this liquor should be completely abolished.

THE DEWAN said that this subject might be discussed along with the resolution on the subject.

No. 46.—Vending of toddy to be abolished.
Mr. Jatra Naick, Minority Interest.

MR. JATRA NAICK said that vending of toddy might be abolished in the State with a view to prohibit drinking among the Depressed classes and that the loss to Government in that connection might be compensated for by the introduction of a cess or by the disposal of all the date reserves for cocoanut and other cultivation.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH said that such a practice was in vogue in Nilgiris to prohibit the Badaigas from drinking and that the same might be introduced here also to prohibit drinking among the Depressed classes.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was a proposal to constitute temperance associations and all that was possible was being done to discourage drinking.

No. 47.—Disposal of date reserves.
Mr. Chennamare Gowda, Nelamangala Taluk.

THE DEWAN said that this subject might be discussed along with the resolution on the same subject.

No. 48.—Minimum assessable income to be raised to Rs. 3,000.
Mr. Myakal Malliah, Special Interest.

The subject was not discussed as the mover was absent.

No. 49.—Removal of certain difficulties connected with the checking of accounts in Income-Tax Offices.
Dharmaprakasa Mr. D. Banumiah, Special Interest.

MR. D. BANUMIAH said that the accounts produced in Income-tax Offices were not properly checked and the income-tax officers depended more on hearsay evidence than the accounts actually maintained and he therefore requested that income-tax might be levied on the profits actually earned. He also said that about 90 per cent of the cases in appeal ended in the confirmation of the orders of the subordinate officers.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that all points urged by assesseees would be taken into consideration at the time of decision of appeals.

No. 50.—Income-tax appeals to be disposed of by Civil Courts.
Mr. Venkatasubbiah, Hoskote Taluk.

As the mover was absent, the subject was not discussed.

No. 51.—Certificates given by Sub-Registrars to be authoritative.
Mr. Myakal Malliah, Special Interest.

As the mover was absent, the subject was not discussed.

No. 52.—Power of remitting penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.

Mr. A. Narayana Iyengar, Hassan.

MR. A. NARAYANA IYENGAR said that a large number of insufficiently stamped documents were produced before Civil Courts and the parties were required to pay the full penalty, while in revenue cases some portion of the penalty was remitted by the Deputy Commissioners. If such remission was to be obtained in civil cases an application had to be made to the Deputy Commissioner. As this would involve much labour and time he requested that the Civil Courts themselves might be empowered to grant remissions.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the remission of penalties, etc., was within the competence of revenue officers. The Courts were concerned only with adjudication of suits, etc., and revenue and judicial matters could not be clubbed together.

THE COMMISSIONER OF STAMPS said that there was no difficulty at all as Deputy Commissioners could be easily approached in cases in which such remissions were sought for. It was rather outside the purview of the Civil Courts to grant such remissions.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that unless the penalty was paid in Civil Courts they would not admit the suits themselves and if once the penalty was paid it was rather very difficult to get it back. Further, if the Deputy Commissioner were to be approached in the matter it would take rather a long time to dispose of the cases and under such circumstances the parties would rather forego the remission than wait for so long a time. He therefore urged that the power to remit some portion of the penalty might as well be left to the discretion of Civil Courts.

THE COMMISSIONER OF STAMPS said that it was purely a question of revenue and whatever action was called for had to be taken only by revenue officers. There was no inconvenience felt either by the parties or by the court as such applications could be presented to the Deputy Commissioner. Immediately the case was presented to a Judicial officer he would take the case on his file and an application for remission might be presented to the Deputy Commissioner simultaneously. So far as the court was concerned there was no

inconvenience felt as the rights of the parties were not interfered with. The question of remission of penalty depended upon the circumstances under which the insufficiently stamped documents were written and these could be enquired into better by the Revenue Department. As regards the admission of documents in question, Section 39 provided for such admissions. The remission of penalty or any portion of it had absolutely nothing to do with the merits of the case.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that the Civil Courts had got power to remit 50 per cent of the court fees and he did not understand why the power of remission of penalty on documents should not also be given to Civil Courts. By such an arrangement the loss sustained by the parties would be considerably saved.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible.

No. 53.—Amendment of the Stamp Regulation.
Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interests.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that at present promissory notes, if insufficiently stamped, were not admitted in courts at all and the parties would not only lose the money they had lent but also the document. Just as insufficiently stamped documents were being impounded and penalty recovered from the parties, the promissory notes also might be impounded and the suits admitted by recovering necessary penalty, etc. He was aware of an instance in which even the literate people could not say how much stamp had to be affixed to a particular document and as such the present Regulation which aimed at nullifying the promissory note if it was not sufficiently stamped worked as a hardship on illiterate raiyats and he requested that the Stamp Regulation might be so amended as to allow of insufficiently stamped promissory notes being admitted in evidence on payment of duty and penalty. He quoted as an instance the decision of the Mysore Chief Court in a case in which a huge sum was involved and was lost. He also said that he had brought a similar subject in 1917 and the Government promised to consider the matter but nothing had been done as yet.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER replied that this Regulation was based on the law obtaining in British India and it should be the same everywhere. Since it concerned the negotiability of these instruments, nothing could be done here so long as the law was the same in British India.

No. 54.—Modifying the rule of refund of general stamps.

Messrs. Abdul Nabi Saheb, and Suranige Siddabasappa, Shikarpur Taluk ; B. Gopalachar, Katte Dacappa and Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk.

As the movers were absent, the subject was not taken up for discussion.

No. 55 —Refund of Stamps.

Messrs. B. Venkatagiriappa and Gojjanur Channappa Setty, Sagar, Taluk ; C. Gopalachar, Thirthahalli Taluk ; Siddabasappa, Abdul Nabi Saheb, Shikarpur Taluk ; A. N. Venkoba Rao, Kumsi Sub-Taluk ; J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk ; Katte Dacappa and Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk.

MR. VENKATAGIRIAPPA said that Amildars might be empowered to order the refund of unused stamp papers.

THE DEWAN replied that the matter would be enquired into.

No. 56.—Repairs to ancient Muzrai temples from State Funds.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Bale Venkataramaiah, Hole-Narsipur Municipality ; and Giddegowda, Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

No. 58.—Repairs to Muzrai institutions.

Messrs. Pattabhirama Setty, Chiknaikanhalli Municipality ; G. Kenchappa and S. Lingappa, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.

MR. K. RAMANNA said that many ancient and renowned Muzrai temples in the State were about to crumble down for want of repairs for a long time, and as they had not sufficient funds at their credit for their renovation or repairs, a list might be caused to be prepared of such renowned temples in need of repairs and needful repairs might be caused to be effected in time by Government from the funds of the institutions supplemented by State grants so that these ancient monuments might be maintained in a fit condition.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that all possible steps were being taken so far as funds permitted.

No. 57.—Scholarships to Kaniyars to study Ayurveda.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa, Minority Interest.

MR. B. C. RANGAPPA said that many persons of the Kaniyar community were living as Ayurvedic physicians. With a view to encourage "Ayurveda" he prayed that they might be permitted to join the Ayurvedic College with scholarships.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was no objection to their admission to the Ayurvedic College and that scholarships also would be granted to them according to rules.

No. 59.—Enforcement of rules *re* adulteration of ghee.
Messrs. P. Sitharāmiah, P. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar, M. Venkatakrishnaiah and M. Ramaswamy, Mysore City Municipality.

MR. P. SEETHARAMIAH prayed that the Regulation and rules with regard to adulteration of ghee, etc., be strictly enforced.

MR. MUHAMMAD SAIT brought to the notice of the House that the subject was not passed at the District Committee and as such the mover was not in order in discussing the same.

MR. P. SEETHARAMIAH contended that since the subject was included in the agenda he was at liberty to speak on it.

THE DEWAN said that it would be verified whether the subject was passed at the District Committee and then the discussion allowed.

No. 60.—Prevention of cow-slaughter.

(a) Mr. P. H. Chandra Bhan Singh, Minority Interest.

(b) Mr. A. Srikantappa, Doddaballapur Municipality.

MESSRS. P. H. CHANDRA BHAN SINGH and MR. A. SRIKANTAPPA prayed that cow-slaughter in the State might be prevented by legislation.

THE DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY said that a committee had been formed to investigate the question in all its aspects and to submit recommendations to Government. The report of that committee was awaited and would receive careful consideration after it was received.

At this stage, the House rose for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M. In the absence of the Dewan, the First Member of Council presided.

No. 61.—Legalising re-marriage of Hindu widows.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR stated that if a census of women was taken in the State it would be found that there were about 6 lakhs of widows out of 30 lakhs of women. If a widow wished to re-marry there was nothing to assure that such a marriage was legal or valid. Besides children of such persons would be considered illegitimate and they would labour under great handicaps. He also said that the view of eminent persons was that legislation of the kind proposed would not go against Dharma or Religion. He therefore urged that with a view to encourage and legalise widow re-marriage among Hindus and to afford legal protection to such of the Hindu widows as might choose to re-marry, the provisions of the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act XV of

1856 in force in British India might be introduced in Mysore with suitable modifications.

MR. NARANIENGAR in opposing the subject said that Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar was not reflecting popular opinion but the opinion of some social reformers. He was not also in favour of the words "Widow re-marriage among Hindus." used by Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar as there were many divisions and sub-divisions among the Hindus who were strictly opposed to the re-marriage of widows as not having religious sanction behind it. The matter was governed by usage and was a kind of personal law. If any general legislation was introduced, it would only be trespassing on this personal law and wounding the feelings of the people. Referring to the Queen's Gracious Proclamation he said that it was clearly stated therein that freedom of religion would be granted to all communities and that Government would not interfere in religious matters. Even after the Rendition this restriction had been solemnly observed in our State. Widow re-marriage might have been in vogue before the Queen's Proclamation but the present time was not opportune for introducing the change. On the other hand, the immediate thing that required attention was the pernicious dowry system which deserved to be put down. There were already a good number of brides and if widow re-marriage legislation was introduced, it would be more difficult to get bridegrooms. Further, the question involved a religious matter and the Mutt authorities should first be consulted on it. Under the above circumstances, he strongly opposed the subject.

Many Brahmin members similarly opposed the proposal. THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER said that according to the Hindu Re-marriage Act if a widow gave birth to any children after her marriage, such children would be considered as legitimate; that after such marriage she would lose all her claims for a share in her late husband's property or for maintenance; and that a widow without any children even after her re-marriage would lose all the rights she had on her property before her marriage, but she would have a right over her future property.

MESSRS. H. C. DASAPPA, M. C. LINGE GOWDA, NILGIRI G. SANJEEVIAH and many other Non-Brahmin members expressed the view that the proposed legislation was very necessary.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA who was also in favour of the legislation for widow re-marriage said that there was no necessity to consult the Mutt authorities in the matter.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the discussion appeared to show that the general sense of the Assembly was in favour of the measure suggested.

No. 62.—(a) Payment of batta to patels.

Mr. Veerasanjeeva Gowda.

(b) Witness batta in Criminal Courts.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk ; M. C. Lingegowda, Mandya Taluk ; S. C. Malliah, Mandya Taluk ; H. C. Dasappa, Mysore, Special Interest ; Mahomed Sait, Mysore, Minority Interest ; N. Siddalinga Devaru, Seringapatam Taluk ; Sivananjegowda, Seringapatam Taluk ; Chicklingegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya Taluk ; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammiah Gowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk ; Patel Lingegowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk ; Chickke Gowda, Malvalli Taluk ; T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk ; Dodda Yajaman Puttanaik, Minority Interest ; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar Taluk ; K. N. Puttanna, Chamarajanagar Taluk ; Sanganabasappa, Chamarajanagar Municipality ; Bellulli Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk ; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet Taluk ; Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk ; N. Veeraraje Urs, T.-Narsipur Taluk ; Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality ; H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk ; Mahamed Husain *alias* Sabjan Sab, Hunsur Taluk ; Salar Khan Saheb, Hunsur Municipality ; H. V. Hanumantha Setty, Hunsur Taluk ; Lingegowda, Heggadadevankote Taluk ; T. S. Alikhan, Mysore, Minority Interest ; H. C. Royappa, Minority Interest.

MR. VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA represented that when Patels went to Revenue and Criminal Courts as witnesses on behalf of Government they might be paid the travelling allowance due to them.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this subject might be discussed in connection with the Resolution relating to it which would come up later.

MR. B. PUTTASWAMY prayed that witness batta to witnesses attending Criminal Courts might be granted at the same rates as in Civil Courts.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government, while passing orders on the recommendations of the Law's Delays Committee, had recently decided that in this matter the existing rule might continue.

No. 63.—Pleaders to be enrolled for life as advocates.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR represented that at present pleaders, of whatever standing they might be or however eminent in their profession, had to renew their certificates every year on payment of Rs. 15. Since this operated as an annoyance and vexation, it was prayed that pleaders might be allowed the option of paying a consolidated fee and getting enrolled for life in the same manner as advocates.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the opinion of the Chief Court would be called for.

No. 64.—Abolishing the punishment under decree for restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that at present, a husband or a wife, against whom a decree had been passed for restitution of conjugal rights was liable to be arrested and sent to jail in execution of the decree. This was, he said, inhuman and barbarous. In all civilised countries this punishment had been abolished. He therefore prayed that Order XXI Rule 32 and Rule 33 might be amended so as to abolish the punishment here also.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Chief Court would be consulted on the proposal.

No. 65.—Chief Court to have powers of reviews in criminal cases.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that at present the Chief Court had got the power of reviewing its decisions in civil cases, but it had held that it had no power of review in criminal cases. This was not only anomalous but operated as a hardship. It was prayed that Section 369 of the Criminal Procedure Code might be amended so as to make it clear that the Chief Court had got the power to review its decisions in criminal cases.

Asked as to the practice in British India, Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar said that there was no review there, but that it was not necessary to wait until British India had taken action in this regard. He quoted an instance of a Patel who was fined in the lower court. A notice was sent to him by the Chief Court on a Sunday and the Patel went to the court on Monday the next day at 11 o'clock but before that date judgment was pronounced and the man punished.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the matter should have been brought before Government for exercising clemency.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter might be left where it was.

No. 66.—Reduction of Court Fees.

(a) Messrs. N. Gurulingappa, and J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk ; Patel Basappa, B. Gopalachar, Katte Dacappa, and Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk ; Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Sorab Taluk ; B. Venkatagiriappa, Gojjanur Chennappa Setty, Sagar Taluk ; A. N. Venkoba Rao, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.

(b) Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest,

(c) Messrs A. V. Suryanarayana Setty and M. N. Nāgappa, Arkalgud Taluk.

(d) Reduction of stamp duty for suits filed in Munsiffs' Courts.
Mr. A. Srikantappa, Doddballapur Municipality.

(e) Reduction of Court Fee.
Messrs. R. P. Rajanna, Goribidnur Taluk, Meda Sanjeeviah, Srinivaspur Taluk.

(f) Amendment of Court Fees Regulation III of 1900.
Mr. N. Balakrishnaiya, Minority Interest.

MR. GURULINGAPPA represented that the rate of court fee might be reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7-8-0 as the income from the court fee stamps was high.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter might be discussed when the resolution on the same subject would be taken up.

No. 67.—Abolition of whipping.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR represented that in view of the barbarous nature of whipping and its demoralising effect on the offender and the public, whipping as a punishment by a criminal court might be abolished.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL suggested that this might also be discussed in connection with the resolution on the same subject.

No. 68.—Abolition of Death Sentence.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that death sentence was disliked by society and was neither necessary nor desirable as a punishment under the Penal Code and prayed that the same might be abolished.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this subject might also be discussed in connection with the resolution on the same subject.

69.—Construction of waiting rooms near all Courts.

Messrs. Pattabhirama Setti, Chiknaikanhalli Municipality; G. Kanachappa and S. Lingappa, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.

MR. PATTABHIRAMA SETTI said that a good deal of inconvenience was caused to parties specially during the rainy season for want of waiting rooms either in civil or criminal courts and suggested that waiting rooms might be constructed near all the courts.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that where there were no such facilities the question of providing them would be considered.

No. 70.—Establishment of a Munsiff's Court in each taluk with second class magisterial powers to the Munsiff.

Messrs. Bale Gowda and Revanna Gowda, Kunigal Taluk.

MR. BALE GOWDA, Kunigal Taluk, said that the Special Second Class Magistrates' Courts now in existence might be abolished and each taluk provided with a Munsiff's Court with second class magisterial powers, so that both civil and criminal cases might be disposed of early and the inconvenience, expense and ill-health now caused to the public by going to courts far away from their places, might be avoided in future. This would also help the raiyats to a great extent to attend better to their agricultural work and thus tend to promote their prosperity.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question was under correspondence between the Government and the Chief Court.

No 71.—Warrants connected with Breach of Contract Cases in Mysore to be made operative in British India.

Messrs. Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Katte Dacappa, B. Gopalachar, Thirthahalli Taluk ; Nadig Bhaskar Rao, Sorab Taluk ; A. N. Venkoba Rao, Kumsi Sub-Taluk ; J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk.

MR. THUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA of Thirthahalli Taluk requested that warrants issued in connection with Breach of Contract Cases filed in Mysore might be arranged to be made operative in British India as well. The absence of this facility caused great inconvenience and involved monetary loss to the landholders in the State.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER pointed out that there was no such Act in British India, as it had since been repealed.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that if reciprocity was possible the matter could be considered.

No. 72.—Power of granting guardianship certificates.

Mr. A. Narayana Iyengar, Hassan Taluk.

MR. A. NARAYANA IYENGAR, Hassan Taluk, said that the power of granting guardianship certificate was now vested only in the District Judge. As it was very hard and expensive for poor people to approach the District Judge in small matters, he prayed that Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs might be empowered to exercise such powers within their respective jurisdictions as in the case of succession certificates.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that this was a matter for consideration in consultation with the Chief Court and that the views of that court would be obtained.

No. 73.—Application of the law relating to joint family system in force in British India in respect of negotiable instruments executed in Mysore.

Messrs. B. Rangarajaiya, Minority Interest ; and M. L. Nagappa Setty, Special Interest.

MR. B. RANGARAJAIYA said that even when it was proved before a court in the Mysore State that the manager of a Hindu undivided family had executed a pronote and obtained money for the benefit of the joint family, the application of the Negotiable Instrument Act in such cases had worked hard upon many a person. He therefore prayed that the law governing the Hindu joint family system in force in British India might be brought into force in the Mysore State also and the properties of the joint family made liable for such debts.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the matter would be considered in consultation with the Chief Court.

No. 74.—Distribution of Criminal and Civil jurisdiction among the Munsiff of Narasimharajapura and the Special Second Class Magistrate of Tarikere.

Messrs D. S. Hanumaiya, Tarikere Municipality ; and Settra Siddappa, Tarikere Taluk.

MR. D. S. HANUMAIYA, Tarikere Municipality, said that as the Special Second Class Magistrate's Court at Tarikere was far away from the Sringeri and Koppa Taluks, the parties concerned in criminal cases occurring in these taluks found it difficult to attend the Magistrate's Court at Tarikere. Similarly, the parties in civil suits living in Ajjampura and Shivane found it inconvenient to go to the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura. He therefore prayed that the Munsiff of Narasimharajapura might be invested with criminal powers to try the cases occurring in Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Koppa Taluks and the Special Magistrate given civil jurisdiction in respect of Tarikere and Kadur Taluks.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question of combining civil and criminal jurisdiction wherever possible was under the consideration of the Chief Court and that the proposals of that court in this behalf were awaited.

No. 75.—Latrines to be constructed near lock-ups.

Messrs H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar and Mahamed Hussain *alias* Sab Jan Sab, Hunsur Taluk.

MR. H. R. T. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR and MR. MAHAMED HUSSAIN *alias* SAB JAN SAB, Hunsur Taluk, prayed that latrines might be provided to the lock-ups throughout the State,

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that this convenience was necessary and arrangements would be made to provide it gradually.

No. 76.—Starting a reformatory school as at Mathunga, Bombay.
Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that with a view to reclaim and educate young criminals and first offenders in the State a reformatory school might be established on the model of the Sasoon Reformatory at Mathunga, Bombay. This question, he said, was hanging fire for a long time past without any decision being arrived at. Young boys should not be allowed to be mingled with hardened offenders. In civilised countries youthful offenders were tried by Juvenile Courts and sent to Reformatory Schools. He suggested that at least an industrial school might be provided for such boys in our State.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the suggestion would receive consideration.

No. 77.—Exempting the members of Patels' and Shanbhogs' families from night watch.

Messrs. Hutchaveeragowda and Venkatasubbiah, Gubbi Taluk ; and G. S. Murigappa, Gubbi Municipality.

MR. HUTCHVEERAGOWDA said that the members of the Patels' families were not called upon to attend to night kaval from the Commission days. However, in the year 1904, on the diary of the daffedar of the Kadaba out-post to include the members of the Patel's family in the list of watchmen, correspondence started; but, the then District Superintendent of Police ordered to the contrary and the question was dropped. One of the subsequent District Superintendents of Police of the Tumkur District, though aware of this fact, included the members of the Patel's family for the night watch of the village and when this was objected to, he stated that there was no such rule to the effect and that there were no strong reasons to apply for Government sanction for exemption in this behalf.

On appeal to the Inspector-General of Police against the above order that officer called for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police who after some correspondence recommended in their No. J. P. 51-27-28, dated 13th June 1928, that the members of the Patels' and Shanbhogs' families might be exempted from night watch. As this recommendation was not upheld by the Inspector-General of Police, he prayed that the order of

1904 might be brought into force throughout the State. He added that the Patels were responsible village officials working for Government and the remuneration they were given in the shape of potgi was too small having regard to the work turned out by them. Further, they always had Government money in their control. He therefore prayed that their position might be safe-guarded and the members of their families exempted from doing night watch in the villages.

MR. NILIGIRI G. SANJEEVIAH in opposing said that since a Patel was the head of the village he had to discharge this honorary duty.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was a longstanding practice and that any alteration of it required careful consideration.

No. 78—Lambani constables and Forest Guards.

Mr. Jatra Naik, Minority Interest.

MR. JATRA NAIK prayed that appointments of Police Constables, Forest Guards, etc., might be given to Lambani applicants.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there was nothing to prevent the employment of Lambanis to such appointments if they possessed the necessary qualifications.

No. 79—Selection of officers for the Police Department.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, T. Narasipur Taluk; M. C. Lingegowda, Mandya Taluk; S. C. Malliah, Mandya Taluk; H. C. Dasappa, Mysore, Special Interest; Mahamed Sait, Mysore, Minority Interest; N. Siddalinga Devaru, Seringapatam Taluk; Sivananjegowda, Seringapatam Taluk; Chikkalingegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya Taluk; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammaiah Gowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Patel Lingegowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Chickkegowda, Malvalli Taluk; T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; Dodda Yajaman Puttanaik, Minority Interest; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; K. N. Puttanna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; Sanganabasappa, Chamarajanagar Municipality; Bellulli Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet Taluk; Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk; N. Veeraraje Urs, T. Narsipur Taluk; Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur Taluk; Mahamed Husain *alias* Sab Jan Sab, Hunsur Taluk; Salarkhan Saheb, Hunsur Municipality; H. V. Hanumantha Setty, Hunsur Taluk; Lingegowda, Heggadadevankote Taluk; T. S. Alikhan, Mysore, Minority Interest; H. C. Royappa, Minority Interest.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that in Madras, recruitment to the higher ranks of the Police Department was made from the department itself. But in Mysore, it was otherwise and appointments in the Police Department were filled by men from other departments. Many times, these officers

were found incapable of discharging their duties. He therefore prayed that the practice in Madras should be introduced in Mysore.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL however thought that it would be better if the officers were selected from the general service for employment in the Police Department. Half the number of appointments in the department were filled by men chosen from the department itself and the rest were filled up by men drawn from the general service. The Police Department in Mysore was not on all fours with that in Madras, as the latter was a bigger department.

MR. LINGE GOWDA was opposed to Assistant Commissioners being drafted on to the Police Department.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it would be better to give them training in Police work because they were likely to become Deputy Commissioners when they had to exercise supervision and control over the work of the Police also.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if in a small service an officer's work is restricted to only one department it would unduly limit his prospects.

MR. DASAPPA differed from the above opinion.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Inspector-General of Police should be an officer of great experience. A certain number of persons had got to be recruited from the general service. In olden days Police Superintendents used to be selected from the general service. All the Superintendents were in the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that, out of 11 District Superintendents of Police, 5 were members of the department and 6 of the Civil Service.

MR. DASAPPA contended that the practice of choosing men from the general service—irrespective of their number—for employment in the Police Department should be discontinued. He urged that facilities should be provided for the deserving departmental men to rise up to the Inspector-General's post.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was nothing to prevent men in the department from rising to higher positions in the same department.

MR. PUTTASWAMY said that it was not possible at present for an officer of the department to get promoted to the highest place. There was a big gap between the District Superintendent of Police and the Inspector-General of Police which was unbridgeable.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that no man without Police training should be appointed as Deputy Commissioner.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there was nothing to prevent officers of the Police Department from rising to higher positions in it if they were competent to hold them.

No. 80.—Improvement of the efficiency of the Police force.

Messrs. T. S. Mangesha Rao, B. Gopalachar and B Venkatagiri-yappa, Sagar Taluk; Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Katte Daçappa, Thirthahalli Taluk; J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk; Nadig Bhaskara Rao and Basappa Gowda, Sorab Taluk.

MR. T. S. MANGESHA RAO said that in view of the fact that the Police constables were not sufficiently educated and that most of them had been recruited from outside the State, they were unable to understand their duties, and suggested that the existing order might be suitably modified to admit of only such recruits being chosen as were sufficiently educated and were Mysoreans by birth or domicile and that the pay of the constables might be fixed at Rs. 18 per mensem.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government were aware that the pay of constables required improvement and that the matter was under consideration.

No. 81.—Appointment of honorary visitors to Police Stations.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, Legal Interest.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR prayed that honorary visitors might be appointed to pay surprise visits to Police Stations as in the case of jails and committees of respectable gentlemen be formed to look to the condition of persons in Police custody so that Police officers might not unduly harass them. This subject was brought up for discussion in 1910 when Government were pleased to hold out a promise that a beginning would be made in a selected place.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this proposal was not possible.

No. 82.—(a) Empowering Amildars to renew gun licenses once in three years.

Mr. B. N. Muniswamappa, Bangalore Taluk.

(b) Restoration of old scale of fees for revolver licenses.

Messrs. B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City Municipality; A. M. Venkatasamiah, Closepet Municipality.

MR. B. N. MUNISAMAPPA, Bangalore Taluk, said that the Amildars had power to renew gun licenses for only one year at a time. Generally, licenses required renewal by Amildars. Every year the license-holders would have to undergo the trouble of going to the Taluk Office for renewal

and also incur some expenditure in that connection. He therefore requested that Amildars might be invested with the power of renewing the licenses for three years at a time.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was some force in the suggestion and that it would be considered.

MR. B. L. BYANNA said that the fee leviable on applications for revolver licenses had been enhanced from annas four to Rs. 2-8-0 and that as the enhanced fee pressed heavily he prayed that the old scale of fee might be restored.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this was not possible.

No 83.—Furnishing copies of inventories to house-owners.
Messrs. Veere Gowda and Hanumegowda, Dodballapur Taluk.

MESSRS. VEERE GOWDA and HANUMEGOWDA, Dodballapur Taluk, represented that a Police officer was required to furnish a copy of the inventory if desired, by the person whose house was searched. This was not being invariably done in all cases and as such loss and inconvenience was caused to the person concerned. They therefore prayed that a correct copy of the inventory duly signed by the Panchayetdars and the Police officer might be ordered to be invariably given to the person whose house was searched.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the existing rules already provided for this.

No. 84.—Shifting of hospitals, etc., temporarily between 12 noon and 5 p.m. and keeping them open in shandy places.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur Taluk; M. C. Lingegowda, S. C. Malliah, Mandya Taluk; H. C. Dasappa, Mysore, Special Interest; Mahamed Sait, Mysore, Minority Interest; N. Siddalinga Devaru, Sivananjegowda, Seringapatam Taluk; Chickkalingegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya Taluk; Thimme Gowda *alias* Ihaminiyah Gowda, Patel Lingegowda, Krishnarajpet Taluk; Chickke Gowda, Malvalli Taluk; T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; Dodda Yajaman Puttaiah, Minority Interest; K. V. Veeranna, K. N. Puttanna, Chamarajanagar Taluk; Sangana Basappa, Chamarajanagar Municipality; Bellulli Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk; Gurukar Nanjappa, Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk; N. Veeraraje Urs, T.-Narsipur Taluk; Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Mahamed Husain *alias* Sabjan Sab, Hunsur Taluk; Salarkhan Saheb, Hunsur Municipality; H. V. Hanumantha Setty, Hunsur Taluk; Lingegowda, Heggadadevanakote Taluk; T. S. Alikhan, Mysore, Minority Interest; H. C. Royappa, Minority Interest.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA suggested that instructions might be issued to the officers in charge of all hospitals, vaidyasalas, davakhana and veterinary hospitals situated at

places where Shandies were held or within 5 miles' radius thereof to have them kept open from 12 noon to 5 p.m.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that orders would issue to keep dispensaries open between 3 and 5 p.m. on shandy days.

No. 85.—Appointment of a lady doctor at Madhugiri.

Messrs. K. S. K. Sabhapathi Iyer, Madhugiri Municipality; S. Nanjiah Setty and Puttaveerabhadrappe, Madhugiri Taluk.

MR. K. S. K. SABHAPATHI IYER, Madhugiri Municipality, represented that Madhugiri was a populous town, that the taluk also was a big one, that the want of a lady doctor at that place was being keenly felt, and that Government might be pleased to supply the want.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question of posting a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon to the dispensary at Madhugiri would be taken up for consideration in the usual course according to relative order of urgency in respect of various towns in the district.

No. 86.—Formation of committees of visitors to Local Fund Dispensaries.

(a) Messrs. B. Hanumanthe Gowda, Tumkur Taluk; G. S. Muriappa, Gubbi Municipality; Venkatasubbiah and Hutchaveeragowda, Gubbi Taluk.

Non-official Committee to inspect Taluk Hospitals

(b) Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, Bowringpet Taluk.

(c) Mr. J. S. Thimmaraya Setty, Kolar Gold Fields.

MR. B. HANUMANTHE GOWDA, Tumkur Taluk, prayed that a committee of non-official visitors be formed for local fund dispensaries.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that orders had been issued for the appointment of non-official Boards of Visitors in the case of a few local fund dispensaries as an experimental measure. The result of the working of this arrangement would be watched.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that he had requested the Deputy Commissioners to send up the names of gentlemen who would be willing to serve on the Boards and that as soon as replies were received he would take steps to constitute the Boards.

No. 87.—Posting of a midwife to each of the Hobli headquarters.

Messrs. G. Chennappa, Holalkere Taluk and M. Gurusiddappa, Davangere Municipality.

MR. G. CHENNAPPA, Holalkere Taluk, requested that a midwife might be posted to every hobli headquarter.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there could be no limit for medical help and added that if District Boards could find more funds, attempts would be made by Government to further extend medical aid.

The House then adjourned to meet again the next day.